THE PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION. FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

WIGFALL PROPOSES TO SUBJUGATE THE COUNTRY.

REAL DESTITUTION-SCHOONER FIRED UPON.

CHARLESTON, April 3, 1861. It has probably been decided in a secret session of the Convention that no more supplies shall be sent to Major Anderson. The Mercury also intimates that the attack upon Fort Sumter will be no longer delayed; it is therefore certain that the Government must now act, and either strengthen or evacuate the Fort. That the former can be done I firmly believe, and that it could be accomplished with little loss I am no less certain; the people outside of slaveholders and politicians become daily more satisfied that their interests are in no way bound up with a despotic form of government, and are hopeful that the authority and dignity of the United States may yet be manifested, and themselves and their families saved from the ruin which now stares them in the face. The foreign news which arrives by every mail, while it is carefully sifted before publication, has yet a wonderful effect upon the nerves of the rebels; the cutting surcasm of The London Times, in speaking of "President" Davis and his connection with Mississippi repudiation, and the withering denunciations of The London Daily News, strike terror into the hearts of fire-eaters and traitors, and give consolation and hope to the friends of the Union. Let the good work of maintaining the honor of America and her free institutions be pushed steadily on, let her power be felt, and she will not only be respected and applauded by the civilized world, but will secure to her flag thousands of patrictic non-slaveholders in the

South, whose hearts are yearning for recon-

You have, doubtless, been already informed

that "Wigfall" is here; he is staying at the Mills House, and supposed he was to have been serenaded on Monday evening; but somehow be was made an April fool, and has up to this date had no public opportunity of expressing his traitorous opinions to the public. He has taken means, however, to let off steam in private, and my friend L. W. Spratt was this morning retailing to our mutual friend, Mr. - of East Bay, the substance of a conversation he held with the foolish Texan yesterday. One very absurd remark Wigfall made, which Spratt knew to be false, and ought to have told him so. He said that he saw the twelve cotton Senators leave the Chamber at Washington, and that they carried away with them all the brains of the Senate This crazy man, if Spratt reports him faithfully, says that it is only necessary to march with an army of twenty five thousand into the North, and they can acquire half the national domain, dictate their own terms, and render the country entirely subservient to their will. He says be could hieself find five thousand hirelings in the City of Boston who would be willing to proceed South for training and equipment, and that in six months those very men would return with him and burn the city to ashes! According to Wigfall, the North have neither pluck nor courage to defend their firesides, and the appearance of a Southern army will compel them immediately to vield the navy and the territories of the United States. If Wigfall desires a traitor's grave, he will do well to take his "hirelings" to Bunker Hill by way of Pennsylvania and New-York, Let the laboring men of the North wark the expression of this renegade-" hirelings." Spratt says he warmly insisted that no "patrician" blood should be wasted. He proposes to accomplish his nefarious purpose by means of "hirelings" from the Northern cities. Wigfall then went on to discuss the probabilities of English recognition. He says it is important that South Carolina should adopt the Constitution and say nothing about the slavetrade until they are recognized by European Powers. My friend tells me that Spratt has but an indistinct recollection of what the Texan said in regard to letters of marque and reprisal, but that he thinks Wigfall holds that they would be useless if issued by the Southern Confederation, unless sanctioned by European Powers. I am of Wigfall's opinion, though with recognition I am at a loss to understand to whom the letters will be granted. Where are the ships ! It may be that the Southern Navy now in Charleston harbor will enter the privateering service; there is the Lady Davis, carrying one to -pounder and one gun of less caliber; there is the Gen-Clinch, carrying a two-and a-balf pounder; and the steam corvette Excel, which has, I believe, four muskets and some Roman candles on board. I will trouble your readers no more with the opinions of this tippling Texan, but I cannot help conveying to him through the medium of your columns, the private opinion of Spratt respecting him, L. W. Spratt is a "pious" person, you know; he says that Wigfall is a "wonderful " man," yet that his obscene language and the eaths with which he prefaces every remark, are very disgusting. I trust Wigfall, when he sees this, will make a note of it.

The Chivalry are beginning to admit now, the fact being so patent that they cannot help it, that there is considerable distress existing among the poor in Charleston, both white and black. The most lamentable circumstance of all is, that they will stand a very weak chance of assistance from their "betters." Money is scarce, and business men are beginning to look with great suspicion on the banks, fearing that their money will be illegally used for treasonable purposes. Meantime, provisions are rising in price; bad beef sells for 21 cents per pound, and other things are proportionately dear. The poor have a hard time before them; the prospect of it is enough to make a true man's heart bleed. The sickly season will soon be here, and Charleston, the native home of yellow fever, was never so ill prepared for it. The streets, alleys, and byways have been allowed to get into the most filthy state. Money which ought to have been spent in cleaning and purifying the city has, of course, been expended in the purchase of cannon-balls. The chances against any poor man who is out of work are a hundred to nothing. The few nderies and other manufactories here have not half their usual number of hands, and those who are employed are filling orders on the credit of the State, which, if one may judge by the slow progress made in taking up the required loan, is mighty poor security.

schooner, name unknown, being anchored in the bay near Fort Sumter, has been fired into; a

shot was sent across her bow from Morris Island; she, not understanding its meaning, ran up the United States flag; this was the signal for another shot, which struck her. Major Anderson immediately dispatched one of his Lieutenants to Morris Island, to demand explanations, The reply was that she was supposed to be a transport schooner, with provisions for Fort Sumter. It is understood that the Major gave the officer in charge to understand that if any damage was done to the schooner, and apology and reparation were not made, he should open his batteries in her defense. Depend upon it, stirring times are near at hand. That our Government may be equal to the crisis, is the earnest prayer of a thousand Union men in Charleston.

FROM MARYLAND.

THE RALLYING POINT.

BUSINESS LOOKING UP-SUMTER AND FICKERS ALL RIGHT-OFFICIAL EMPHASIS-VINDICA-TION OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

rom Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, April 6, 1861. I had only time to drop you a hasty note, yesterday morning, telling you of the hearty feeling of relief in the public mind, at the death-blow dealt by Virginia to Secession, in the 44 majority vote of her Convention, against the monster eresy, and at the general belief, that the President was about to prove to the world that the Government is keenly alive to its responsibilities, determined not to yield one inch to the rebels, but to hold firmly to Forts Sumter and Pickens, and restore the fraternal relations broken by the daring usurpers, Jeff.

I now have it in my power to say that the events of yesterday have strengthened the feeling of relief in the public mind hereabouts. People breathe freer and quicker, and the eye flashes once more at the thought that the power of the Government is about to be seen in its dealings with traitors and rebels. The conservative power of the Slave States will now be brought out. and you will find it rallying in ten days' time around the banner of the country in a manner little dreamed of by the most sanguine.

Business in Baltimore, for the last two weeks, s brushing up at a rapid rate. One of the heaviest wholesale grocery firms in this city inforced me a day or two ago that they did nothing in February and the first part of March, but that in the last twenty days they have sold more than they did same time in 1860. This firm are now convinced that we have a Federal Government, and they are not afraid to launch

I assure you, that they who are in a way to know, are convinced that Fort Sumter is not in the condition which the Sensation Press have deecribed it. Major Anderson, according to Mr Buchanan's representations, and they were official, wanted no reënforcements or supplies, as late as the 24th of February last, having at that time seven months provisions and forage on hand am assured that this Government, I mean this Administration, has not stood idly and negligently by, and suffered Major Anderson to be either arved out, or left with seventy men, should the rebels be mad enough to make war on him.

Nor has Captain Slemmer been left to his own resources. He has been taken care of in the most signal way, as events will prove, and people who have been trembling with fear, will find that there is a MAN at the helm of State.

Gen. Jackson used to swear, they say, and when he brought that big staff of his down with an oath, between his feet upon the floor, there was an end of all doubt. I do not say that President Lincoln swears at all, but the emphasis said to be shown by him on a recent occasion will prove quite as effective in results as that which distinguished Gen. Jackson's manner of speaking. The military preparations in your city, the chartering of the Atlantic and Ariel steamers by the Government for war purposes, and the thousand other things just at this juncture bubbling up above the surface, have given an assurance to-day that there is a life-power in the Govern ment heart which will earry terror into the councils of the rebels, when the visor is thrown up and the sword is drawn. The interest excited in our midst by these developments, nerves men up to the standard of action. We have had words enough-words to the disgust of every patriotic heart. "By my works shall ye know me."

The Opposition have recently been indulging gibes and jeers at the Administration, charging it with neglect of the public business, and with confining itself to the little work of distributing public patronage. A more unjust imputation was never thrown upon an administration. It will vindicate itself in coming events from all such injustice. And the money-lenders too, are very mad at Mr. Chase, for refusing to be governed by their notions of the public interest, but they are true to their instincts, which are cent per cent. We shall see, who is the wiser, Mr. Chase or the bankers. Then there is the uproar about the Morrill tariff. It will end as it began-"a temptest in a teaspoon," to use the felicitous phrase of John Minor Botts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEA CAPTAIN AND HIS SON WHIPPED AND IMPRISONED IN GEORGIA FOR BE ING REPUBLICANS.

The back Julia E. Aery, from the West Indies, ar ived at this port on Saturday afternoon with a cargo of molasses. The captain and mate of this vessel were recently subjected to those exquisite tortures indulged in by Southerners toward persons who are so unfortu-nate as to have been born North of Mason and Dixon's line. The story of their sufferings is substantially as

In the Fall of last year the bark cleared from Thomaston, Maine, with an assorted cargo for the Encero Mills, Camden County, Georgia. The vessel was in command of Capt. E. W. Ryder of Maine, aged 54 years, whose son, Joseph B. Ryder, sailed with him second mate. They arrived at their destination on the 5th of November, and commenced discharging their freight. During the day, a negro belonging to a Dr. Nichols visited the vessel twice, once offering for sale some oars, and on the second occasi n taking away with him some clothes to wash. He was on the bark but a few moments in all, and only indulged in such conversation as related to the errands he was upon. In the evening five white men came on board of the Aery, and alleging that the negro was accreted in the demanded the privilege of searching the ve sel. Capt. Ryder permitted them to do so, and they went away after completing the search, without having found the negro, who was ashore all the time. The men threatened to come back the next day and make it all right with the captain and his son, at the same time charging them with being Abolitionists. On the fol lowing night, sure enough, they did come again, there being fifteen in all, and all of them being more or less intexicated. They asserted that all hands on board, but especially Capt. Ryder and his son, were "d-d

warm, the guelles and chiesel, silvery product where a close

Abolitionists," and said they would either hang them or tar and feather them before leaving the vessel. Fortanately both the captain and mate were on shore at the time, or they would, doubtless, have fallen victims to this ruffianly gang of Southern gentlemen-for the most prominent citizens of the pince were among them. As t was, their vessel was ransacked from top to bottom for Abolition documents, and some of their valuable instruments destroyed. From the vessel the gang proceeded to the Encero Mills, which were owned by a Mr. Bayley. This man hired a number of negroes from a man named Scott, and these slaves had been engaged in unloading the Aery. The Vigilance Committee, as the drunken rabble termed themselves, began to question the pegroes as to what conversation they had had with the captain and his son. The negroes denied having talked with them at all, as was the fact, but the Committee asserted that they had been listening to Abolinon doctrines. As the negroes persisted in their denial, ax of them were stripped and whipped most unmercifully in order to make them confess. What they stated after being flayed is not known, but they doubtless told any story that was required to get them free from further whipping.

Next day, when Capt. Ryder heard of the previous night's proceedings, be and his son voluntarily went to the Vigilance Committee to assure them that they had in no way tampered with the slaves, nor was it their intention to do so. The Committee treated their statements with contempt, and, seizing the two men as prisoners, conveyed them to the town of Jefferson, fifeen miles distant. Here they were taken before the Vigilance Committee of that town, and charged with being Abolitionists. They denied the charge, and as no evidence could be produced, they were allowed to go to a hotel for the night, being closely guarded all the ime. On the following day they were again taken before the Committee for trial. The cook belonging to another vessel then lying in that vicinity, testified that he had heard both the prisoners say that they were Republicans, and that if they had an opportunity would vote for Mr Lincoln. The negro who had visited their vessel, and who had been imprisoned and intimdated in consequence, corroborated this testimony. This evidence was deemed sufficient, and the Committee decided that the prisoners were guilty of the charge made against them. They resolved, however, to deal leniently with the culprits, and decided not to hang them, as they deemed they deserved, but simply ordered them to be "publicly flogged," and afterward to be imprisoned such length of time as the Committee should deem proper. This old man, up-ward of 54 years of age, and his son, were then led from the Committee-room to the front of the Court-House, where a large number of persons had assembled to witness the scene, and there publicly whipped. They were stripped to the waist, and, after having been securely ued to a tree, twenty-tive lashes were administered to seh with heavy leather thongs. The young man bore _ infliction patiently, but suffered terribly o witness the tortures to which his poor old father was subjected. The assembled multitude looked on and secred, laughing at and taunting them without stint. After this, the two men were conducted to prison and onfined in the cells. Old Mr. Ryder was terribly inared by the punishment be had received, and for seve-

al days expectorated blood freely. After lying in jail forfourten days, they were finally issted by five men, who informed them that their vesel had been brought to that point, and they must estantly go on board of her and take their departure This they were glad to do, and having been conducted to their bark, they joyfully set sail from that inhossitable shore, being convoyed out to sea by the five nen who were charged with the duty of seeing them safely off. The Aery proceeded thence to a Spanish port, from there to the West Indies, where she was chartered for this port. Both the captain and his son claim that they are Republicans, and that they did say that they should like the privilege of voting for Mr. Lincoln. Beyond this they committed no offense of which they are aware. They held no conversation with any negroes except those working about their vessel, and to these they only spoke in regard to business matters. Capt. Ryder visited the same place few years since, when he was far more intimate with the slaves than on this occasion, their owners celing grateful for the employment he gave them. He does not contemplate another visit there, at least not ill the Secession troubles are settled.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION. RICHMOND, Va., April 6, 1861.

The Virginia State Convention reassembled this

Secersion resolutions from the people of Charlotte and Norfolk Counties were presented.

Mr. Halladay said that the signers to the latter con

stituted a small minority of the people of the county. signed by 1,500 peopls of Richmond. He said that the igners constituted only about a third of the voters of the city, though it had been weeks in preparation,

The ninth resolution was taken up in Committee the Whole, and the amendments offered yesterday de-

Mr. Bouldin moved to strike out the whole reso lution, and insert a substitute embodying a declaration that the separate independence of the second State nght to be acknowledged without further delay, and ach arrangements made and such laws passed as the paration may make necessary and proper.

The committee refused to strike out, by year 68, nays Other amendments were rejected, and the ninth res

tion adopted by 92 to 37. The committee then referred back to the eighth rese

ion, recognizing the right of Secession.

Mr. Carlile moved to strike out the resolution and in ert a substitute, embodying Madison's language, justifying secession only in the event of the failure of every estimional resort.

The committee refused to strike out, by year 22, nays

This vote indicates the strength of the ultra Union

Other amendments were then proposed and rejected. Pending the recess several firm conservatives changed their vote, and voted for Mr. Boulden's substitute for the ninth resolution. The eighth resolution on reassembling was taken up in

On motion of Mr. Sommers, the words "they con-

de." in the third line, were stricken out. The resolution was then adopted, when the Commit-

In Convention, Mr. Preston, a Conservative, offered resolution (supposed to have been occasioned by the ate war movement), declaring that the Government has no power to subjugate a Southern State, protesting against any such coercive policy, and authorizing the appointment of delegates to wait on the President, present him these resolutions, and respectfully ask him communicate to the Convention the policy the Gov-

ernment intends to pursue.

The resolution was modified on the suggestion of Mr. Baldwin and accepted by Mr. Preston, as follows: Whereas, It the opinion of this Convention the mocertainty which prevails in the public mind as to the policy the Covernment intends to pursue toward the second States is extremely burrous to the commercial and industrial interests of the courty and tends to keep up an excitament which is effected in adjustment of the pending difficulties, and threatens the distributions of the product of the court of the

arbance of the public peace, therefore,

**Resolved, That a Committee of three delegates be appointed to

ask on the fresident, &c.

Mr. Carlile offered an amendment to include a desire to know the policy of the seceded States toward the

General Government. Rejected. Mr. Preston's resolution was then adopted as modi-Mr. Jackson moved a reconsideration. He did no

The Convention agreed to take a vote again. Mr. Jackson made a vehement speech against the roposition, declaring his constituents would never con-Lientenant-Governor Montague made a

coch in reply.

Considerable feeling was manifested on all sides.

Some of the Unionists consider that the adoption of Mr. Preston's resolution will annihilate all hopes of adjustment.

Without taking a final vote the Convention agreed to adjourn, hoping for a more calm session on Monday.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

The Convention of the State of Mississippi reasen bled at Jackson on the 25th ult., and on the 25th, after considerable debate, ratified the permanent Constitu-tion of the Confederate States. The proceedings of the Convention form an important chapter in the history of these times, and, as much for reference as for any other reason, we will here make a brief record of

On the first day of the session, the 25th ult., a com-On the first day of the session, the 25th uit, a cem-munication was presented from the Hon. Howell Cobb, President of the Southern Congress, transmitting to the Convention, for its approval and ratification, a copy of the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, which communication was referred to a special committee of five. On the same day propositions in reference to the ratification of the Constitution were made and referred to the special committee, and Mr. Brooke offered, as a te-t question, a resolution instructmg that committee to report an ordinance referring the Constitution directly to the people, at the ballot-box, for ratification or rejection. Previous to the adjournment that day, the President of the Convention announced the following committee on the permanent Constitution: Messrs. Glenn, Yerger, George, Jones, and O. Davis.

On the second day, 26th ult., the Convention, by a vote of 40 to 37, refused to lay upon the table the resolution of Mr. Brooke, above mentioned. Mr. Clayton lation of Mr. Brocke, above mentioned. Mr. Clayton then offered as a substitute an ordinance to provide for the election of delegates by the people to ratify in convention the permanent Constitution. A motion to lay this substitute on the table was adopted by a vote of 45 to 30. Mr. Glenn, from the special committee of five, then asked leave to suspend action on Mr. Brooke's resolution, so as to enable tim to submit a report from the committee. Leave being granted, Mr. Gleon submitted an ordinance that the Constitution be ratified by the Convention. Mr. Yerger then submitted an ordinance, whice, after stating that whatever imperfections may exist in the Constitution, ought rather to be examined in the mode prescribed therein, and amended according to the provisions thereof, than to bring the Confederacy in danger by delay, and that the Constitution ought to be ratified by the Convention upon certain conditions, ordains that the Convention adopts, assents to and mitifies the Constitution, upon dopts, nesents to and ratifies the Constitution, upon ondition that the people of Mississipi reserve to bemselves the right of peaceful secession, and that the constitution shall not be held to bind the people of the State until it and the ordinance be submitted to them for ratification or rejection. Mr. Wood of Attala, next submitted an ordinance to submit the Constitution to the people of the State for ratification or rejection. On the third day, 27th ult., Mr. Fontaine introduced,

On the third day, 27th ult., Mr. Fontaine introduced, as a substitute for the ordinance differed by Mr. Wood, an ordinance to pr. vide for the assembling of a convention to ratify the Constitution.

At the close of the afternoon session on the fourth day, 28th, the President announced the reception of a dispatch that Texas, by a vote almost approaching to unanimity, had ratified the Constitution.

The report of the proceedings on these four days shows that the debate on the ratification of the Constitution was very spirited and able on the part of the advocates of the power of the convention to ratify, as

advocates of the power of the convention to ratify, well as of those who contended for the right of well as of those who contended for the right of the people to pass judgment on the Constitution under which they are to live. We have not yet received the report of the proceedings on the 2th—fifth day—but learn from a dispatch that the convention finally decided, by a vote of 78 to 7, to ratify the Constitution without reference to the people.

From The Mississeppian, April 2.

The following is a copy of a telegram which is existent the remodel:

going the rounds:

Jackson, Miss., March 26th, 1861.

The Mississippi State Convention ratified the new Constitution to day. The vote stood seventy-eight in the affirmative and tion to day. The vote stood seventy-eight in the affirmative and seven in the negative.

This does not state all the facts. In justice to a large minority of 32, it ought to have been said that they voted persistently in favor of referring the Constitution to the people for ratification, until it was evident that their policy would not prevail; and that with the exception of the seven members referred to above, they then voted with the majority to give to the action of the State all the moral influence or a united vote—as course which attested their devotion to the great cause of Southern Independence—the oneness of purpose which animasted the Convention—and which will be appreciated and approved by their constituents.

LATEST FROM KEY WEST.

LATEST FROM KEY WEST.

The Apalachicola Times publishes the following information concerning the reenforcement of forts at Key West, which was derived from The Key West Key of the Guif. It is taller than that heretofore published:

Mr. Ward left Key West on the 25th of March, and reports that the Crusader, with 400 men, and the General Ross, with 300 men, from Texas, arrived at Key West on the 26th, and reenforced Fort Taylor. The Tortagas Fort has also been reenforced by troops from Texas. Both of these points are now being garrisoned by 300 men each. On the 16th the sloop-of-war Brooklyn was entering the port of Key West, and it was generally believed that her mission was to procure supplies from Fort Taylor for Fort Pickens.

Mr. Ward states that Judge Marvin had decided to relinquish his position as Admiralty Judge of the Federal Court, and that he had already censed the exercise of Judicial functions.

ment has been transferred to the Confederate States by Gen. Clemens. Col. Clayton has been reclered Col-onel; Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Steadman, Major.

A man was shot at the redoubt on the night of the

A man was shot at the redoubt on the night of the 25th, in attempting to pass the sentry witrout the countersign. He died soon afterward. No blame is attached to the sentry, who only discharged his duty. The deceased was a member of the "Red Eagles," Capt. B. L. Posey.

The steamer Kate Dale arrived on the 28th from Mobile, with large quantities of provisions, 500 stands of arms, and 200,000 ball cartr dges, from Mount Vernon Arsenal.

HOW THE TEXAS TROOPS REGARDED TWIGGS'S TREASON,

TWIGGS S TREASON.

From The N. Y. Lecang Fest.

"Four Habiltons, April 6, 1861.

"I got a copy of your paper trem a friend hast evening, and read your remarks on this post and the companies of men who have recently arrived here. I was pleased to see that you were willing to treat us justly in reference to our action in Texas. You state that the men were not in feeted by General Twiggs's treason.

This is true in every particular.

"When the news reached us at Fort Brown a thrill of indigration ran through every soldier's breast.

"When the news reached us at Fort Brown a brill of indignation ran through every soldier's breast, and nothing but respect for one who had been on au-perior officer, or rather respect for the office he had filled, prevented a loud expression of our surprise and centempt. As it was, we could not be prevented from talking among ourselves. One of our men, who was considered a sort of epokesman and leader among usgrooming his horses when he first heard of it. Some one told him that tiemend Twiggs had surrendered the Government troops and property. He turned on his informant, and said: 'General Twiggs may surrender he property to the 'raitors; he may give himself up; he can take my horses here; but he can't make me or my other true Union man surrender.' These any other true Union man surrender. There was no andible response to this, but the looks of every one who heard him were expressive of their determination to serve that Government faithfully into whose service they had voluntarily entered, and whose bread they

were eating. "Some of the papers which I saw in Washington ave stated that the troops remaining in Texas were in state of insubordination. Believe me, Sirs, this is a state of histoconditation. Before the Sire, this is wrong. I had an opportunity of judging by observation and conversation, and I know that the men felt loyal, and were unwilling to strike a blow against their own officers. They may have had their griev ances, and what soldier has not! But they knew they could not be better off as practicers of treason

would not be better oft as practicers of treason.

"We had enough to do at Fort Brown to keep us from mischief. Each private of our company had two horses to feed and groom, and bot a few of as had the 'shakes,' or chills and fever, so that we were pretty active. We had to guard the border along the Rio

Grande beside, so that we did not rust.

"But I will not trespare on your space further, and
will only ask in conclusion that when the poor but
faichful soldier is muligned, you will, as you have done before, protect his reputation by a trutiful statement

ANOTHER VESSEL FIRED INTO.

ANOTHER VESSEL FIRED INTO.

From The Charleston Mearry, April 1.

Another suspicious vessel was fired into vesterday.
We furnish the following statement, from reliable parties, for the information of our readers:
About 3 o clock yesterJay afternoon an unknown schooner was seen entering the harbor, with no colors flying. When she came within range of the "Star of the West' buttery it was decused expedient to fire across her bows, in order to force her 10 show her colors. Two shots were accordingly fired, when she ran up the flag of the United States, but continued to stand in, in defiance of the automition which she had received. Three more shots were fired, making five in all, when the vessel aftered her course and anchored near the bar. It was pretty generally believed she was struck, but some doubte were entertained. Be-

fore I left the island I learned that Major Anderson had sent his massanger and that Major Anderson fore I left the island I learned that Major Anderson had sent his messenger over there with a message to the effect, that if he vessel had been struck, or if any damage had been done to her, he would feel himself compelled to open his batteries upon us. After that, his boats went out to this vessel, and, up to the time I left, they were both lying aside of her, trying to find out whether or not any damage had really been done. The revenue-enter sent out a boat also, but it reported the boat too high on the breakers to get at it, and came back, bringing no news. The schooner is heavily laden, but it is not thought that she brings my redinforcements. I have just learned since I have been here that a steamer has been seen outside the bar, but I am not certain of this, because I know nothing about it myself.

The suspicious part of the whole proceeding is, that this schooner, instead of coming to and establishing her character, immediately, on finding that she could not successfully run, the guantlet of the harbor batteries, attempted to escape. The latest, and apparently the next salichly rune less right was thut the

not successfully run, the gauntlet of the harder bat-teries, attempted to escape. The latest, and apparently the most reliable rumor last night was, that the schooner is a coasting vessel, laden with merchandise. In connection with the suspicion that she carried sup-plies for Anderson, it may not be out of place to state that the usual supplies went over to Fort Sumter vesterday.

yesterday.

We are informed that the agent of one of the lines of steamers to the North sent an agent to Major An-derson, the other day, stating that he could furnish him with excellent accommodations for him his soldiers on their return trip. Major Anderson is said to have replied that he would like to make the arrangements, but as yet he had received no orders for the evacuation of Fort Sunter.

FROM BOSTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Boston, April 5, 1861. The days are sad. The season has fallen back again. We generally regard Easter Sunday as stamping the

seal of Spring on the slippery cycle of weather, but this time the seal proves ineffectual. It is true the sacred day fell early, and untimely warmth of sun, like precocious wisdom, is mostly short-lived. You see, we have always our little maxims ready, which eat up our griefs as mites devourcheese, with infinitesimal accuracy. People of your age and mine, TRIBUSE, are consoled for almost everything before it happens. We have calculated our eclipses-we know what keep our satellites about us-we know that our joys are comets, with brief returns and long absences. We have a sense, too, of a great center or heart of things, toward which we tend, and around which we revolve with wholesome regularity. Our comforts have al fixed laws: so have our discomforts. Philosophy balances these, and makes of the knowledge of truth a force, rectifying alike the aberrations of delight and of despair. Have we lost an old friend? Ah! he had lived his time. A young one? Whom the Gods love, etc., etc. Do the bubbles of Credit burst? We know they would. Or do stocks keep up, and has our friend who held on when we sold out, made money? He is very welcome—we did not run the risk, and have not the wear and tear of anxiety to register among our spiritual losses. With all this, there come moments in which our wisdom fails, our knowledge does not serve us. We are bereft, bewildered, and must cry out like

The present is such a moment, to men who thought hey had a country, and knew they loved one. Only the hard earth is from beneath their feet-only the great order of Nature perseveres in the general chaos of moral causes and their wildly conflicting effects. Only the righteous heavens are eternal above our headsbut from us to them is far, indeed-and though we know their laws, we do not always know how to en-

The doubt at this moment is not as to what should be done, but as to what will be done. The world is too old for us not to know that Courage is always safest, Justice always strongest, and Sincerity always surest of success. Could we doubt those cardinal points of conduct, we should be a myth to ourselves. cles has not the world seen performed by a little handful of conscience and valor, against hosts of unrightconsuess? What golden opportunities has not the same world seen lost through the mazes of moment that bold hands soize, and that feint hearts let slip. It is as bad to be post-mature as premature, often worse. Would Leouldas have given up Sumter! No, by Hercules! Fabius Maximus Canetator delayed, but with arms in his hands, his whole force on foot, and his position clearly defined. And what are we doing, we who have been outwitted and set at naught in the face of the whole world? We have been sitting still, with gagged mouths and of Judicial functions.

A report was current in Key West that Fort Pickens had already been clandestinely reenforced.

The garrison at fort Taylor were out of water, and had to supply themselves from the maioland.

FROM PESSACOLA.—The Warrington correspondent of The Pensacola O server says the Alabama Regiment has been transferred to the Confederate States by been slapped on the face, with all the nations of the fettered hands-our representatives having coolly been slapped on the face, with all the nations earth looking on, and we don't know it. We have been plundered, and we are so afraid the burglars will take ore, that we stand hat in hand, bowing low, requestng them to take their own time about leaving the remises, hinting even that we shall be happy to see them here again, when they, no doubt, will settle these little matters with us to entire mutual satisfaction. And what are they taking, or trying to take with them? only our existence as a nation, only our honor as men. only our pledge to maintain a Confederation founded in a true and hely idea of government. And shall we have peace, after all, if they leave us without resistance? Yes, such peace as pirates give. Why can't you live peaceably next door to the thief, you, an honest man, with an industrious calling ? Why not ? Be cause the thief won't let me. He can't be a thief and respect my property or the peace of my family. possess what I earn-he possesses whatever he can by his hands on. He must either become honest or I must hedge him up in a thieves' quarters, where he shall live with those like him, and God have mercy

No, we are to sit quiet, and let the man in the next bouse profess principles of burglary and incendiarism. as long and as loudly as he likes. He may till our cellar with his gunpowder if he chooses, and sit holding the slow match, and looking us saucily in the eye, till it seem good to bim to apply the same. And we, mind you, are big enough to lick him, and brave enough too. But Mr. Seward says: " Never mind him. It 's on'y one of his attacks of delirium tremens. He down't know what he's about. Bless you-he'll come all right presently." And the others say: " Give him everyhing he asks for: he isn't in a state to make use of it: you'll see, all will come right-oh! so right !" And while you give anxious heed to them, he of the slow whose normal condition is debrium tremens, gain looks you in the eye, and tosses the fire to the se. And the question is, whether in this balt minute that is left you, you shall not spring upon him, collar him, and knock the slow match out of his band. What says Mr. Seward ! What say the others ! Is he comg all right, gentlemen I del al It is time that a Government which deserves the

name of a Government should take some step and perform some act fit to serve as a nucleus for the faith and courage of the people. It is time that is me bold and brave, even if bloods stand be made, that the aggress ive South may see that we can fight, sye, and will ight, rather than resign the destinies of our common country into the bands which have proved themselves so wild, and so lawlers. It is absurd to suppose that we can quietly possess our moiety of the Union, white principles which mock at the very patience of heaven are to run riot in theirs. A wall like the great wall of China an army like trat of Napoleon, could scarcely keep the border. A chain of fortresses and customhouses, standing armies, passports, and in spite of all these, raids and reprisals, this is the sort of peace we should have, with all Europe laughing us to scorn, and even England saving, "How you have tallen off since the time when you dealt with us!" Instead

Let the Government, then, give at least the watch word of valor and determination. We care not in how low a voice it is given. There are eloquent lips enough waiting to take up the burden, and send it from end to

gathering. War already exists, by no act of our.
The offensive part of it is fully and elaborately organized. Its resources have been gathered together by long course of plander and corruption. Its point of attack is the very beart and center of our interests. Where, then, is our defense? In a righteous cause, no one need be ashamed to strike the first blow, nor afraid to shed the first blood. To shed blood forms, indeed, no part of our desire, but shall their defiance and the indefinite fear of bloodshed protect a treason which has been already too long left unrecognized? We stand already in presence of our declared enemies—so provocation, no declared intention of wrong is omitted by them.

If they are as fully bent upon this desperate issue as they would seem to be, let them remen own deliberate act has severed the cords of brotherown deliberate act has severed belooves us to be as uncom-hood, and that as enemies it belooves us to be as uncompromising as themselves. Let them remember throughout all their land is stretched a fatal network of domestic discord and danger. In the struggle they invite, a man's foes would be those of his own household, and it will no longer be our office to intervene for their protection. Let this question but once come to its practical test, and they will have an enemy behind as well as before them, and among them, and inextricably confounded with the ways of their daily lives. This is, indeed, a dark hint of what may be—can they not see that it must be, if they are mad enough to persevere in their present attitude of contemptuous enmity? Let but the President rules the standard of the national bonor, and a flash of conviction will light up the whole country behind him. Motives and men will then appear in their true shapes, and the whole community will feel, as one man, that it were better to perish gloriously, were such an ending possible, than to live and even prosper in inglorious subjection, taking vile law and shameful doctrine from the masters of the slave, The letter from The London Times given in your

end of the country, like the fiery cross of a Highland

olumns is a little mortifying and surprising to the lovers of England, of whom we have long been one. What! that august nation, who freed her own slaves at such expense, whose pleadings and rebukings in re-spect of our national sin have been so long and loud, she shall strike hands with the enemies of human freedom, and lend her countenance to the propagandists of perpetual and universal Slavery? This seems strange leed. Where are the Clarksons, the Wilberforces, the Duchesses, who met and signed their manifesto against the abominable thing so handsomely, getting in return the Billingsgate of Mrs. Julia Ex-President Tyler? Deaf, or in their graves, of course, or we should have heard their views before this. But consider the necessity of England's situation-she must have a market-the North refuses, the South offers one. Touch her in her pocket, and she collapses like any other. Where, then, was all that virtue, that moral superiority, from whose vantage ground she lees tured us so pitilessly? Somebody near me says, Gammon!" but I reject the vulgar though comprehensive explanation. I am not prepared, TRIBUKE, to offer valid views on tariffs, with or without the ware housing clause, but I do know that for England to come down to the tone of that letter in The Times would imply a shameful retrogradation in the morality and intelligence of her people, and a shameless repudiation of the very doctrines she has done her utmost to uphold and di-seminate among us. It would be a fall like that of Lucifer. Let us not think it possible, but if it is, good by to so much of the world's greatness. We shall have the Goths and Vandals again. I myself will wait till we roll back to the Augustan age, which, being good point to stop at, farewell.

THE KANSAS RELIEF FUND.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FROM THIS STATE.

On the 16th of February last, the Legislature of the State passed an act appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of the famishing in Kansas. Although the act did not specify the kind of relief to be furnished, it was deemed advisable that the money thus appropriated should be expended for seed-wheat, &c., and the Agent selected, Thomas M. Burt, esq., of Kinderhook,

Mr. Burt acted under the following

INSTRUCTIONS:

Instructions:

To Thomas M. Burt, Agent in behalf of the Commission names in the act entitled as Act for the Relief of the differing People of Konrase

You are to proceed with all diligence to the sphere of your labors by the way of Chicago. When you arrive at Chicago, obtain such information as you can in reference to the sufferings of the people of Kansaz, For that purpose, you are recommended to call on Dr. Evans, No. 55 Clark street, Col. C. G. Hammond, Superinteedent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quiucy Railroad, William B. Ogden, and John Wentworth, esqs., all residents of that city. As you proceed toward Kansas, we also recommend to you to call on W. J. Arny, Mendota, Ill., who is said to be the Gen-

W. J. Arny, Mendota, Ill., who is said to be the General Shipping Agent of the Kanass Territorial Keller Committee. Saisty yourself by all reasonable means in your power as to the condition of the suffering people. If, upon information obtained before you reach Kanass, or after you have arrived on the ground, you shall be convinced that no further aid is necessary, you will at once return home.

If you become satisfied that the people are in a suffering condition, you will ascertial what particular arrivels are the continuous contraction.

ing condition, you will ascertain what particular want is most pressing—whether provisions for immediate use, or seed for planting and sowing the conding Spring.

as nost pressing—wheeler provisors for inneconate me, or seed for planting and sowing the couning Spring. And in this connection take into consideration that the Legislatures and citizens of other States are continually asking contributions for the relief of these people. If it be found that seed wheat is the want of most pressing necessity, and that delay in obtaining it will be dangerous on account of the aux and green, you will proceed forth with to purchase wheat, and sacks to cost in it, and zorward the same as expeditionally as tooschile. possible.

We are informed that the Territorial Relief Commit-

tee of Atchison, of which S. C. Pomercy is Cindrinan, have made a contract with the Railroad Companies, by which produce for the relief of Kansavis shipted on advantageous teras, and that said Committee have an organization by which provi ions and grain can be con-veniently and economically distributed. If on Laguery organization by which provisions are the provision of the initial veniently and economically distributed. If on inquiry you find this information correct, you will awall yourself of their aid, or use other means of distribution which may offer, if deemed more advantageous. In the discharge of the duties of this agency, we expect the average se sound discretion, and be governed by you to exercise sound discretion, and be governed by your own judgment in all cases where doubt nay arise as to the best mode of proceeding. You will commanicate to us frequently, by telegraph or otherwise, a full account of your proceedings.

As you make purchases and need money you will draw or the Transactor in the following form, viz:

draw on the Treasurer in the following form, viz:
Hon. P. Dorshelmer, Pressurer of the Place of New York, at
Albany, pay
on account of the Kansas Relief Commission

Albany, pay
on a count of the Kansas Relief Commission
Dared
A copy of the set authorizing this commission and
agency accompanies three fustractions. You will, of
course, sell your drafts to the best advantage; keep an
accurate account of the exchatge, and not exceed
to appropriation. You will also keep an account of
your transactions and expenses, obtaining your hers as
for soon services at the rate of eight deliars per day,
and your services at the rate of eight deliars per day,
and your reasonable expenses in minimo.

Dafed at Albany this first day of rebrary, 166.
E. B. MCRGAN.
ROBERT SETOR JONES.

MR. BURT'S REPORT.

MR. BURT'S REPORT.

To His Excellency E. D. Morgan, Georgia: the Hon, R. Dennistion, Controller, and the Hon, D. R. Floyd Jones, Servelary of State:

By Virtue of the commission issued to me, dated February 21, 1861, appointing me your agent to carry out the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the relief of the suffering people of Kaneas," passed February 16, 1861, and pursuant to your written instructions of like date with the commission, I proceeded without delay to execute the same.

tions of like date with the commission, I proceeded without delay to execute the same.

I arrived at Chicago on the 253d of February, and having conferred with such of the gentlemen named in your instructions as were at home, and availed myself of each other sources of information as were within my reach, I was convinced that a portion of the people of Kansas were in a suffering condition, and were in need of the Legislature of the State of New-York. I was also convinced that their most pressing and inmediate want was that of seeds of various kinds for sowing and planting their lands. Hence I at once ordered the perchase of a limited quantity of seed Spring wheat; and then proceeded to Atchison, the distributing depot of the Xansas State Relief Committee, arriving there on the Zith day of February. At this place my previous convictions of the renth of the reported destination of a portion of the people, were confirmed. I was a portion of the people, were confirmed. I was strongly urged by members of the State Committee for the reception and distribution of donations, and alloy other parties, to travel through the interior of the

sens belong off . seconds a boroged and son Bighth Lucas